

GAU

13. To collect logically; to know by inference.
That which, out of the law either of reason or of God,
men probably gathering to be expedient, they make it law.

Hooker, l. i. f. 3.

The reason that I gather he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance. *Shakespeare.*
After he had seen the vision, we endeavoured to get into
Macedonia, assuredly gathering that the Lord had called us. *Acts xvi. 10.*

Return'd

By night, and listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various plaint,
Thence gather'd his own doom. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Mademoiselle de Scudery, who is as old as Sibil, is at this
time translating Chaucer into modern French: from which I
gather, that he has formerly been translated into the old Pro-
vençal. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

We may easily gather from this passage what notion the
ancients had concerning a future state. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
14. To GATHER breath. [A proverbial expression.] To have
respite from any calamity.

The luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people stand,
To a herbreth, in many miseries. *Spenser.*

To GATHER, v. n.

1. To be condensed; to thicken.

If ere night the aëthin clouds we fear,
A song will help the beating storm to hear. *Fryden's Poet.*
When gathering clouds o'ershadow all the skies,
And shoot quick lightnings, weigh, my boys! he cries. *Dry.*
When the rival winds their quarrel try,
South, East and West, on airy courtes born,
The whirlwind gathers, and the woods are torn. *Dryden.*
Think on the storm that gathers o'er your head,
And threatens every hour to burst upon it. *Albany's Cato.*

2. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter.
Their snow-ball did not gather as it went; for the people
came in to them. *Bacon's Henry VIII.*

3. To assemble

There be three things that mine heart feareth; the slander
of a city, the gathering together of an unruly multitude, and
a false accusation. *Ecclesi. xxvi. 5.*

4. To generate pus or matter.

Ask one, who by repeated restraints hath subdued his nat-
ural rage, how he likes the change, and he will tell you 'tis
no less happy than the case of a broken imposthume after the
painful gathering and filling of it. *Decay of Piety.*

GA'THER, n. f. [from the verb.] Pucker; cloth drawn to-
gether in wrinkles.

Give laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the caters,
Part canions, periwigs and feathers. *Hudibras, p. i.*

GA'THERER, n. f. [from gather.]

1. One that gathers; one that collects; a collector.
I will spend this preface about those from whom I have gar-
thered my knowledge; for I am but a gatherer and disposer of
other men's stuff. *Wotton's Preface to Elem. of Architecture.*

2. One that gets in a crop of any kind.
I was a herdman and a gatherer of sycamore-fruit. *Amos vii.*
Nor in that land

Do poisonous herbs deceive the gatherer's hand. *May's Virg.*
GA'THERING, n. f. [from gather.] Collection of charitable
contributions.

Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no gather-
ings when I come. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*

GA'TTIN-TREE. See CORNELIAN-CHERRY, of which it is
a species

GAUDE, n. f. [The etymology of this word is uncertain:
Skinner imagines it may come from *gaude*, French, a yellow
flower, yellow being the most gaudy colour. *Junius*, accord-
ing to his custom, talks of *gaude*; and Mr. *Lye* finds *gaude*,
in *S. augustinus*, to signify deceit or fraud, and from *gaudio*, Welsh,
to cheat. It seems to me most easily deducible from *gaudium*,
Latin, joy; the cause of joy; a token of joy; thence aptly
applied to any thing that gives or expresses pleasure. In Scot-
land this word is still retained, both as a thowly bawble, and
the person fooled. It is also retained in Scotland to denote a
yellow flower.] An ornament; a fine thing; any thing worn
as a sign of joy.

He stole the impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, gauds, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats. *Shakespeare.*
The fun is in the heav'n, and the proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of gauds,
To give me audience. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

My love to Herminia
Is melted as the snow; seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle gaud,
Which in my childhood I did doat upon. *Shakespeare.*

GAU

Some bound for Guiney, golden sand to find,
Bore all the gauds the simple natives wear;
Some for the pride of Turkish courts design'd,
For folded turbans finest holland Lear. *Dryd. Ann. Mirah.*
To GAUDE, v. a. [gaudio, Latin.] To exult; to rejoice at
any thing.

Go to a gossip's feast, and gaud with me,
After to long grief such nativity. *Shakespeare.*
GAUDERY, n. f. [from gaudere.] Fricery; ostentatious luxury
of dress.

The triumph was not pageants and gaudery, but one of the
wisest and noisiest institutions that ever was. *Paton's Essay.*
Age, which is but one remove from death, and should
have nothing about us but what looks like a decent preparation
for it, scarce ever appears, of late, but in the high mode, the
flaunting garb, and unmitigated gaudery, of youth, with cloaths as
ridiculously, and as much in the fashion, as the person that
wears them is usually grown out of it. *Saunders's Sermons.*

A plain suit, since we can make but one,
Is better than to be by turns known. *Dryden.*

GAUDILY, adv. [from gaudere.] Showily.

GAUDINESS, n. f. [from gaudere.] Showiness; tinsel appearance.

GAUDY, adj. [from gaudere.] Showy; splendid; pompous;
ostentatiously fine.

Costly this habit as thy purse can buy,
But not exprest in fancy; rich, not gaudy;
For the apparel oft proclaims the man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Fancies fond with gaudy shapes posses'd;
As thick and numberless

As the gay motes that people the sun-beams. *Milton.*

A man who walks directly to his journey's end, will arrive
thither much sooner than him who wanders aside to gaze at
every thing, or to gather every gaudy flower. *Watts.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dr. Ke.*

The Evarian duke his brides lead,
Gallant in arms, and gaudy to behold. *Phillips.*

GAUDY, n. f. [gaudium, Latin.] A feast; a festival; a day
of plenty.

He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of
a gaudy to-morrow. *Chrys.*

GAVE, v. The pretense of give.

Thou canst not every day give me thy heart;
If thou canst give it, then thou never gavest it:
Lovers riddles are, that though thy heart depart,
It stays at home, and thou with losing savest it. *Donne.*

GA'VEL, n. f. A provincial word for ground.

Let it lie upon the ground or gavel eight or ten days. *Mot.*

GA'VELKIND, n. f. [In law.] A custom whereby the lands of
the father are equally divided at his death amongst all his sons,
or the land of the brother equally divided among the brothers,
if he have no issue of his own. This custom is of force in
divers places of England, but especially in Kent. *Coar.*

Among other Welsh customs he abolished that of *gavelkind*,
whereby the heirs female were utterly excluded, and the
barlards did inherit as well as the legitimate, which is the
very fifth *gavelkind*. *Davies on Ireland.*

To GAUGE, v. a. [gauge, gauge, a measuring rod, French. It
is pronounced gage.]

1. To measure with respect to the contents of a vessel.

2. To measure with regard to any proportion.
The vases nicely gaud on each side, broad on one side,
and narrow on the other, both which minister to the pro-
gressive motion of the bird. *De-han's Physico-Theology.*

There is nothing more perfectly admirable in itself than that
artful manner in Homer's battles of taking measure or *gaging*
his heroes by each other, and thereby elevating the character
of one person by the opposition of it to some other he is made
to excel. *Pope's Essay on Homer's I and II.*

GAUGE, n. f. [from the verb.] A measure; a standard.

This plate must be a gauge to file your worm and groove to
equal breadth by. *Mason's Mech. Ess.*

If money were to be hired, as land is, or to be had from
the owner himself, it might then be had at the market rate,
which would be a constant gauge of your trade and wealth. *Lee.*

Timothy proposed to his mistress, that she should entertain
no servant that was above four foot seven inches high; and for
that purpose had prepared a gauge, by which they were to be
measured. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

GAU'FER, n. f. [from gauge.] One whose business is to mea-
sure vessels or quantities.

Those cards and dukes have, from the beginning, been pri-
vileged with royal jurisdiction; and, to this end, appointed
their special officer, as sheriff, admiral, gauge, and eicheator. *Warton's Survey of G. r. w.*

GAUNT, adj. [As if gaunt, from geyant, to lessen, Saxen.]

Thin; slender; lean; meagre.

Oh, how that name beats my composition!
Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old:
Within me grief hath kept a tedious fast;
And who abills from meat that is not gaunt? *Per*

GAZ

For sleeping England long time have I watch'd;
Watching breeds leanness, leanness is all gaunt:
The pleasure that some fathers feed upon,
Is my strict fast; I mean my children's looks;
And therein fasting, thou hast made me gaunt:
I am not for the grave, gaunt as a grave,
Whole hollow womb inherits nought but bones. *Sh. R. II.*
Two maffiss, gaunt and grim, her night purfu'd,
And oft their fallen'd fangs in blood em-ru'd. *Dryd. Fables.*
GAVNTLY, adv. [from gaunt.] Leanly; slenderly; mea-
gurely.

GAUNTLET, n. f. [gantlet, French.] An iron glove used for
defence, and thrown down in challenges. It is sometimes
in poetry used for the cuffs, or boxing glove.

A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must glove this hand. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Feel but the difference, soft and rough;
This is a gauntlet, that a muff

Some shall in swiftness for the goal contend,
And others try the twanging bow to bend;

The strong with iron gauntlets arm'd shall stand,
Oppos'd in combat, on the yellow sand. *Dryd. Virg. Æn.*

Who naked wrestled belt, beinced with oil;
Or who with gauntlets gave or took the foil. *Dryd. Fables.*

The funeral of some valiant knight
May give this thing its proper light:
View his two gauntlets; these declare
That both his hands were us'd to war.

So to repel the Vandals of the stage,
Our vetran bard resumes his tragick rage;
He throws the gauntlet Otway us'd to wield,
And calls for Englishmen to judge the field. *Southern.*

GA'VOT, n. f. [gavotte, French.] A kind of dance.

The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, fara-
bados, jigs and gavots, are real qualities in the instrument.

Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.

GAUZE, n. f. A kind of thin transparent silk.

Silken cloaths were used by the ladies; and it seems they
were thin, like gauze. *Arbutnot in Cotin.*

Brocades and damasks, and tabbies and gauzes,
Are lately brought over. *Swift.*

GAWK, n. f. [gawk, Saxon.]

1. A cuckoo.

2. A foolish fellow. In both senses it is retained in Scotland.

GAWN, n. f. [corrupted for gallon.] A small tub, or lading
vessel.

GAWNTREE, n. f. [Scottish.] A wooden frame on which
beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, adj. [gay, French.]

1. Airy; cheerful; merry; frolick.

Smooth flow the waves, the zephyrs gently play;
Belinda smil'd, and all the world was gay.

Even rival wits did Voiture's fate deplore,
And the gay mourner, who never mourn'd before. *Pope.*

2. Fine; showy.

A virgin that loves to go gay. *Bar. vi. 9.*

GA'Y, n. f. [from the adjective.] An ornament; an embel-
lishment.

Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in em-
blems, as they do upon gay and pictures, the fooleries of so
many old wives tales. *L'Estrange.*

GA'YETY, n. f. [gayety, French, from gay.]

1. Cheerfulness; airiness; merriment.

2. Acts of juvenile pleasure.

And from those gayeties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires. *Denham.*

3. Finery; show.

Our gayety and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With rainy marching in the painful field. *Shakespeare's H. V.*

GA'YLY, adv. Merrily; cheerfully; showily.

GA'YNESS, n. f. [from gay.] Gayety; finery. Not much in
use.

To GAZE, v. n. [gāzē, or rather geyean, to see, Sax.]

To look intently and earnestly; to look with eagerness.

What see'st thou there? King Henry's diadem,
Inch'd with all the honours of the world:

If he gaze on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*

From some she cast her modest eyes below;
At some her gaze glances roving flew. *Fairfax, b. iv.*

Gaze not on a maid, that thou fall not by those things that
are precious in her. *Ecclesi. ix. 5.*

A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind. *Shakespeare.*

Strait toward heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,
And gaz'd a while the ample sky. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

GAZE, n. f. [from the verb.]

1. Intent regard; look of eagerness or wonder; fixed look.

Being light'ned with her beauty's beam,
And thereby fill'd with happy influence,
And lifted up above the world's gaze,
To sing with angels her immortal praise.

Do but note a wild and wanton herd,
If any air of mufick touch their ears, *Spenser.*

GEA

You shall perceive them make a mutual stand,
Their savage eyes turn'd to a modest gaze,
By the sweet power of mufick. *Shakespeare's Merch of Venice.*
Not a month

For your queen dy'd, she was more worth such gazes
Than what you look on now. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

With secret gaze,
Or open admiration, him behold,

On whom the great Creator hath bestow'd
Worlds. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. iii.*

Pindar is a dark writer, wants connexion as to our under-
standing, soars out of fight, and leaves his readers at a
gaze. *Lryden's Preface to Ovid.*

After having stood at gaze before this gate, he discovered
an inscription. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 27.*

2. The object gazed on.

I must die
Betray'd, captiv'd, and both my eyes put out;
Made of my enemies the scorn and gaze;
To grind in brazen fetters, under talk,
With my heav'n-gifted strength. *Milton's Agonistes.*

GAZE, n. f. [from gaze.] He that gazes; one that looks
intently with eagerness or admiration.

In her cheeks the vermilion red did shew,
Like roses in a bed of lilies shed;

The which ambrosial odours from them threw,
And gazers sent with double pleasure fed. *Fairy Queen.*

I'll flay more gazers than the basilisk. *Shakespeare's Hen. VI.*

Come, basilisk,
And kill the innocent gazer with thy fight. *Shak. Hen. VI.*

Bright as the sun, her eyes the gazers strike;
And, like the sun, they shine on all alike. *Pope.*

His learned ideas give him a transcendent delight; and yet,
at the same time, discover the blemishes which the common
gazer never observed. *Atti's Logic.*

GAZEFUL, adj. [gaze and full.] Looking intently.

The brightness of her beauty clear,
The ravish'd hearts of gazeful men might rear

To admiration of that heavenly light. *Spenser on Beauty.*

GAZEHOUND, n. f. [gaze and hound; canis gazellus, Skinner.]

A hound that pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

See'st thou the gazehound! how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer! *Tickell.*

GAZETTE, n. f. [gazet, a Venetian halfpenny, the price
of a news paper, of which the first was published at Venice.]

A paper of news; a paper of publick intelligence. It is ac-
cused indifferently on the first or last syllable.

And sometimes when the loss is small,
And danger great, they challenge all;

Print new additions to their seats,
And emendations in gazettes. *Hudibras, p. iii. cant. 3.*

An English gentleman, without geography, cannot well
understand a gazette. *Locke.*

One cannot hear a name mentioned in it that does not
bring to mind a piece of a gazette. *Addison's Guardian.*

All, all but truth, falls dead-born from the press;
Like the last gazette, or the last address. *Pope.*

GAZETTEER, n. f. [from gazette.]

1. A writer of news.

2. It was lately a term of the utmost infamy, being usually ap-
plied to wretches who were hired to vindicate the court.

Satire is no more: I feel it die:

No gazetteer more innocent than I. *Pope.*

GAZINGSTOCK, n. f. [gaze and stock.] A person gazed at
with scorn or abhorrence.

These things are offences to us, by making us gazingstocks
to others, and objects of their scorn and derision. *Roy.*

GAZUN, n. f. [French.] In fortification, pieces of fresh earth
covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge, about a foot long
and half a foot thick, to line parapets and the traverses
of galleries. *Harris.*

GEAR, n. f. [gynian, to cloath; geyne, furniture, Saxon.]

1. Furniture; accoutrements; dress; habit; ornaments.

Array thyself in her most gorgeous gear. *Fairy Queen.*

When he found her bound, stript from her gear,
And vile tormenters ready law in place,
He broke through. *Fairfax, b. ii. Stan. 27.*

When once her eye
Hath met the virtue of this magic dust,

I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country gear. *Milton.*

I fancy every body observes me as I walk the street, and
long to be in my old plain gear again. *Addison's Guardian.*

To see some radiant nymph appear
In all her glittering birthday gear,
You think some goddess from the sky
Descended, ready cut and dry. *Swift.*

2. The traces by which horses or oxen draw.

Apollo's spite Pallas discern'd, and flew to Tydeus' son;
His scourge reach'd, and his horse made flesh; then took
her angry run

At king Eumelus, brake his gears. *Chapman's Iliads.*

10 D

The